ancestors

Ilyās → Muḍar → Nizār → Ma-ʿadd → Ádnān

Mudrikah → Khuzaymah → Kinānah → Naḍr → Mālik

Murrah → Kaáb → Lu-ayy → Ghālib → Fihr

Kilāb → Qusayy → Ábd Manāf → Hāshim → Ábd al-Muṭṭalib

Zuhrah → Ábd Manāf → Wahb

وَتَقَلُّبَكَ فِي السَّاجِدِينَ

Ábdullāh — FATHER

Āminah — MOTHER

our master

MUHAMMAD ﷺ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

On the night of his ﷺ birth, the palace of Chosroes shook until the sound of its tremor was heard [from afar] and fourteen columns of his palace collapsed; the grand fire of the Persians, which had been burning continuously for a thousand years was extinguished, and the water of lake Sawah evaporated.

The Blessed Birth

Muṣṭafā ﷺ was born in Makkah on Monday, the 12th of Rabīʿ al-Awwal in the year of the Attack of the Elephants.

LOVING RASŪLALLĀH ﷺ AND HIS RIGHT UPON HIS UMMAH

We should love him more than anyone else in this world – far more than our parents, our children and everyone else. One cannot be a complete Muslim until he/she loves RasūlAllāh ﷺ more than everyone else. One should hope for and strive for this love because, on the Day of Judgement, 'a man will be with whom he loves'. **Signs of True Love**: To follow him faithfully and adopt his ***sunnah*** in all aspects of one's life - in speech, actions, dress, habits and manners ❁ To obey his commands and refrain from what he has prohibited ❁ To respect him and to mention him with deference ❁ To display humility due upon a servant, upon hearing his name ❁ To ask for blessings and peace upon hearing his name ❁ To love and respect his loved ones: ***his noble family, descendants, companions*** and upright scholars of his nation ❁ To be compassionate with his followers, strive for their betterment and ease their hardship ❁ To bear enmity with his enemies ❁ To be adherent to his sharīʿah and to be righteous and pious. To love the Qur'ān by reading and understanding it ❁ To love the hereafter and be abstemious [***zuhd***] in this world ❁ To visit him in Madīnah ❁

وَلَوْ أَنَّهُمْ إِذ ظَّلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ جَاءُوكَ فَاسْتَغْفَرُوا اللَّهَ وَاسْتَغْفَرَ لَهُمُ الرَّسُولُ لَوَجَدُوا اللَّهَ تَوَّابًا رَّحِيمًا

His ﷺ grandfather Ábd al-Muṭṭalib passes away

لَقَدْ مَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ بَعَثَ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا مِّنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ

The mother of Muṣṭafā ﷺ passes away

Goes to the Levant with his ﷺ uncle Abū Ṭālib. At Buṣrā, the monk Baḥīrā recognises him ﷺ

حَرِيصٌ عَلَيْكُم بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ

MAYSARAH was Sayyidah Khadijah's slave who accompanied Muṣṭafā ﷺ on his journey to the Levant. He saw angels descending from heaven and giving him shade.

blessed wives: the mothers of believers

Khadījah bint Khuwaylid رضي الله عنها — *Zaynab* bint Jaḥsh رضي الله عنها
Sawdah bint Zamáh رضي الله عنها — *Juwayriyah* bint Ḥārith رضي الله عنها
Āyishah bint Abū Bakr رضي الله عنها — *Maymūnah* bint Ḥārith رضي الله عنها
Ḥafṣah bint Úmar رضي الله عنها — *Zaynab* bint Khuzaymah رضي الله عنها
Umm Ḥabībah (Ramlah) رضي الله عنها — *Ṣafiyyah* bint Ḥuy'yī رضي الله عنها
Umm Salamah (Hind) رضي الله عنها

النَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَأَزْوَاجُهُ أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ

sons

Qāsim رضي الله عنه
Ábdullāh رضي الله عنه
Ṭayyib – Ṭāhir رضي الله عنه
Ibrāhīm رضي الله عنه

daughters

Zaynab رضي الله عنها
Ruqayyah رضي الله عنها
Umm Kulthūm رضي الله عنها
Fāṭimah رضي الله عنها

The prevalent opinion is that our Master had only three sons; and Tayyib -Ṭāhir were the titles of Ábdullāh

Sayyidah Khadījah is the mother of all his ﷺ children, except Sayyidunā Ibrāhīm, whose mother is Sayyidah Māriyah. رضي الله عنهم

إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا

grandchildren

قُل لَّا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ

Children of Sayyidah Fāṭimah: *Imām Ḥasan, Imām Ḥusayn, Imām Muḥsin; Ruqayyah, Zaynab and Umm Kulthūm.* رضي الله عنهم

Children of Sayyidah Zaynab: *Álī, Yaḥyā, Umāmah married Mawla Álī .*

Children of Sayyidah Ruqayyah: *Ábdullāh was the son of Sayyidunā Úthmān.*

Muhsin died in infancy and Ruqayyah before reaching adulthood (both children of Sayyidah Fāṭimah). Álī (son of Zaynab) died young; Ábdullāh (son of Ruqayyah) also died in infancy. رضي الله عنهم

HIS SUPERIORITY AND EXCLUSIVE ATTRIBUTES : RasūlAllāh ﷺ is the leader of all men and the leige-lord of all Prophets ❁ He is the most beloved of Allāh in the creation and is the most honourable ❁ He will be the first to intercede on Judgement Day and whose intercession (***shafāáh***) will be accepted ❁ He will be raised to the Station of Praise [***al-Maqām al-Maḥmūd***] ❁ He was aided by awe, and the whole earth was made pure for his followers to pray ❁ His nation [***ummah***] is the greatest of all nations that have come, because of him ❁ Allāh ﷻ made him the lawgiver – he can make things obligatory or forbidden and lawful and unlawful ❁ He was sent as a mercy to the universe ❁ He was given the keys to all the treasures of the earth ❁ He was granted the Vision – to see Allāh in a waking state – on the night of Ascension ❁ He is the owner of Kawthar and Tasnim ❁ His prophethood is universal; after his coming, anyone who does not believe in him is a *káfir* and destined for hell forever ❁ When Sayyidunā ʿīsā ﷺ returns he will follow and enforce RasūlAllāh's ﷺ sharīáh ❁ وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا كَافَّةً لِّلنَّاسِ

THE SEAL OF PROPHETHOOD

RasūlAllāh ﷺ is the first prophet to be created and the last to be sent in this world. There will be no other prophet after his coming. This is a fundamental tenet of Islam. Anyone who believes that after RasūlAllāh ﷺ, a prophet has come or can come, is a liar and kafir; RasūlAllāh ﷺ foretold of 30 liars (*dajjāls*) who would claim to be prophets; and will appear prior to the biggest liar, the one-eyed *dajjāl*, who will claim to be god.

مَّا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَٰكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ

ḤAJJ: RasūlAllāh ﷺ performed the pilgrimage **TWICE** prior to its being made obligatory and only **ONCE** after it became obligatory. This ḥajj was qiran; i.e. úmrah and ḥajj together with the same ihram. He performed the lesser pilgrimage (úmrah) FOUR times; all the four were in Dhu'l Qaádah.

Rebuilding of the Kaábah by the Quraysh;RasūlAllāh places the black stone with his own blessed hands

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُؤْذُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ لَعَنَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ عَذَابًا مُّهِينًا

وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَىٰ

حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ سَيُؤْتِينَا اللَّهُ مِن فَضْلِهِ وَرَسُولُهُ

570 CE 53 BH — 576 CE 47 BH — 578 CE 45 BH — 582 CE 41 BH — 595 CE 28 BH — 604 CE 18 BH — 609 CE 13 BH — 616 CE 6 BH — 619 CE 3 BH — 622 CE 1 AH — 2 AH — 3 AH — 6 AH — 629 CE 8 AH — 9 AH — 632 CE 11 AH

CE Common Era
BH Before Hijrah
AH Anno Hegirae

25 MUṢṬAFĀ — the age of Muṣṭafā at the time of first marriage

Marriage

Muṣṭafā ﷺ marries Sayyidah Khadījah رضي الله عنها, a 40-year old widow. Muṣṭafā ﷺ did not marry another lady in her lifetime.

40 MUṢṬAFĀ — the age of Muṣṭafā at the proclamation as a prophet

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

Revelation

Muṣṭafā ﷺ receives the first revelation in the cave of Ḥirāʿa on the Mountain of Light (*Jabal al-Nūr*) on Monday, the 8th of Rabīʿ al-Awwal

The Year of Grief
áām al-ḥuzn
Death of Abū Ṭālib
A few days later Sayyidah Khadījah رضي الله عنها passses away

Abū Ṭālib's Hollow
shiyb abū ṭālib
The people of Makkah boycott and blockade the family of RasūlAllāh ﷺ and subject them to brutal sanctions for more than three years to force them to stop aiding RasūlAllāh ﷺ.

53 MUṢṬAFĀ — the age of Muṣṭafā his emigration to Madīnah

عَسَىٰ أَن يَبْعَثَكَ رَبُّكَ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُودًا

Emigration

Muṣṭafā ﷺ emigrates to Madīnah 13 years after the proclamation of his prophethood. He reaches Madīnah on Monday, the 8th of Rabīʿ al-Awwal, 1 AH

ثُمَّ دَنَا فَتَدَلَّىٰ فَكَانَ قَابَ قَوْسَيْنِ أَوْ أَدْنَىٰ

The Night Journey & Ascension
al-isrāʿa waʿl miʿrāj
Five-times daily prayer is made obligatory

إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا

The Victory
Muṣṭafā ﷺ entered Makkah on the 20th of Ramaḍān, 8 AH

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُبَايِعُونَكَ إِنَّمَا يُبَايِعُونَ اللَّهَ

bayáh al-ridwān The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah

Ḥajj made obligatory

Fasting in Ramaḍān is made obligatory

Wine is forbidden

Year of Delegations
áām al-wufud

63 MUṢṬAFĀ — the age of Muṣṭafā at the time of his passing

Passing Away

Muṣṭafā ﷺ passed away from this mundane world, in Madīnah al-Munawwarah on Monday, the 12th of Rabīʿ al-Awwal, 11 AH

وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٰ

HIS ﷺ PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

RasūlAllāh ﷺ was neither very tall (in height), nor was he impishly short; rather, he was of a medium height. His hair was neither very curly, nor very straight; rather, it was wavy. His face was neither plump, nor was it round; rather, it was oval shaped. His complexion was white with a rosy hue. His bright eyes had intensely black pupils and long eyelashes. He was well-built and had broad shoulders. He had sparse body hair; however, he had hair on his chest (and also on his arms and legs). His palms and feet were fleshy and sturdy. When he walked, he lifted his foot firmly and with vigour, as if he were descending on a slope. When turning towards someone, he would turn fully towards them to face them (and not just turn his neck). Between his two shoulders was the Seal of Prophethood; and He is the Seal of all Prophets. He had the most generous heart (in his bosom) and he was the most eloquent and truthful among all men. He was kind, patient, considerate and magnanimous. Whoever saw him suddenly would be awestruck; and those who became familiar and stayed in his company would love him. The person who described him would say: 'I had never seen anyone like him before, or after him'. [Shāmāyil]

His hair would reach his earlobes. There were no more than twenty grey hairs in both his [blessed] head and beard. His face was radiant and shone like the full moon. He was immensely beautiful to behold. He was the epitome of dignity in silence; and when he spoke, there was an effusion of splendour and awe. From afar, he appeared graceful, elegant and the most handsome of all. So also from near; he was the most beautiful, comely and pleasant. His speech was sweet and his forehead ample. His eyebrows were [thin] long and were not joined; his nose was aquiline: thin and straight with a raised bridge; his cheeks were soft, he had a full mouth and his teeth were spotless and white. There was a narrow gap between his two front teeth. [Nūr al-Úyūn]

HIS ﷺ NAMES

muḥammad THE PRAISED **aḥmad** WHO PRAISES HIS LORD THE MOST **māḥīy** THE EFFACER OF DISBELIEF **ḥāshir** THE GATHERER **áāqib** THE ULTIMATE **muqaffī** THE LAST PROPHET TO FOLLOW **nabiyu't tawbah** THE PROPHET OF REDEMPTION **nabiyu'r raḥmah** THE PROPHET OF MERCY **ṭāhā yāsīn** **nabiyyu'l malḥamah** THE PROPHET OF HOLY WAR **bashīr** THE BEARER OF GLAD TIDINGS **nadhīr** THE WARNER OF PUNISHMENT AND WRATH **sirāj** THE LIGHT OF GUIDANCE **munīr** THE ILLUMINATED **ra'ūf** THE KIND **raḥīm** THE MERCIFUL **raḥmatun li'l áālamīn** THE MERCY TO THE UNIVERSE **muzzammil** THE CLOAKED ONE **muddath'thir** ONE WRAPPED IN MANTLE **nadhīru'l mubīn** MANIFEST WARNER **mudhakkir** HE WHO REMINDS **ábd** SLAVE OF ALLĀH ﷺ

WEAPONS

Swords: *Dhu'l Fiqār, Qalayī, Battār, Ḥatf, Mikhdam, Rasūb, [Maʿthūr], Áḍb, Qaḍīb* ❁ **Lances:** *Muthwiy and three others* ❁ **Walking Stick**: *Úrjūn* ❁ **Baton**: *Mamshūq* ❁ **Aventail:** Sabūgh ❁ **Armours:** *Sughdiyyah, Fiḍḍah, Dhat al-Fuḍul* ❁ **Iron-tipped Staff** ❁ **Leather Belt** with 3 Loops of Silver ❁ **A White Flag** ❁

9 swords
4 lances
4 bows
3 armours

ANIMALS

Horses: *Sakb, Murtajiz, Lizāz, Laḥīf [or Lakhīf], Ẓarib, Ward, Ḍars, Mulāwiḥ, Sabʿḥah, Baḥr* ❁ **Ewe:** *Ghaythah* ❁ **Mules:** *Dul-dul, Fiḍḍah, Ayliyyah* ❁ **Donkey:** *Yáfūr* ❁ **Riding Camels:** *Qaswā, Áḍbāʿa, Jadáāʿa* ❁ **A White Rooster** ❁ *Hundreds of Sheep* ❁ **20 Milch Camels in the Woods** ❁

10 horses
3 mules
20 camels
1 donkey

BATTLES

❁ **Badr** *Ramaḍān 2 AH* ❁ **Uḥud** *Shawwāl 3 AH* ❁ **Khandaq** *Dhu'l Qaáḍah 5 AH* ❁ **Banī Qurayẓah** *Dhu'l Qaáḍah 5 AH* ❁ **Banī Muṣṭaliq** *Shābān 6 AH* ❁ **Khaybar** *Jumādā al-Úlā 6 AH* ❁ **Conquest of Makkah** *Ramaḍān 8 AH* ❁ **Ḥunayn** *Shawwāl 8 AH* ❁ **Ṭāyif** *Shawwāl 8 AH*

RasūlAllāh ﷺ participated in the above battles; also mentioned are: ***Wādī al-Qurā, Ghābah*** *and* ***Banī Naḍīr.***

27 battles
54 sorties
9 partook

WORLDLY POSSESSIONS

Clothes and Articles Used by RasūlAllāh ﷺ

2 Ḥibarah Mantles ❁ Omani Lower-Garment ❁ 2 Ṣuḥārī Cloaks ❁ 1 Ṣuḥārī and 1 Ṣuḥūlī Shirts ❁ 1 Yemeni Jubbah ❁ 1 Napkin ❁ A White Cloak ❁ 3 or 4 tight-fitting Skull Caps ❁ 1 Dyed Blanket ❁ A Pouch to keep an Ivory Comb ❁ A Vial of Kohl ❁ Scissors ❁ A Toothbrush [Miswāk] ❁ Plain Socks presented by Najāshī ❁ A Bed made of Leather stuffed with Palm Fibres ❁ 2 Goblets: One of them reinforced with Silver Scraps ❁ A Stone Basin ❁ Brass Vessel ❁ A Brass Bucket ❁ A Cauldron ❁ Measuring Jar ❁ A Smaller Measuring Vessel ❁ A Couch ❁ A Velvet Quilt ❁ A Black Cloak ❁ A Turban named ***Saḥāb***, which he gifted to Álī ❁ 2 Garments for Fridays, apart from those he wore on other days ❁ A towel to wipe his blessed face after ablution ❁ A Signet ring of silver, with a silver bezel and the words '**Muḥammad, Messenger of Allāh**' engraved upon it ❁ لَّقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ

DRESS

His clothes were not ostentatious or grandiose. He wore clothes made of wool and loved the ***ḥibarah***, Yemenite cloak with ***red*** and ***white*** stripes. He liked to wear the ***qamīṣ*** and liked the ***green*** colour. On Fridays, he would wear a ***reddish*** cloak and wear a ***turban***. He loved perfumes and used ***Ghāliyah*** (mixed perfume) or pure musk. He disliked offensive smells. He would apply ***kohl*** in his eyes – 3 times in the right eye and 2 times in the left. He would ***oil*** his hair and his beard. He liked to begin from the right in every action. He would also use a ***mirror***. He never travelled without the following: a flacon of oil, a vial of kohl, a mirror, a comb, a pair of scissors, a toothbrush (*miswāk*,) a needle and thread. He also had cupping (***ḥijāmah***) done on him ❁.

FOOD & DRINK

وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانتَهُوا

He did not partake from alms and charity; but accepted and reciprocated gifts. His food was neither sumptuous, nor extravagant. ***He would go hungry at times***, and would tie stones upon his belly to suppress hunger. He would eat with three fingers and would lick them [afterward]. He would drink seated and in 3 draughts. **He has eaten**: *bread with vinegar ❁ flesh of chicken and houbara ❁ calabash (bottle gourd) ❁ shoulder meat (of lamb) ❁ olive oil ❁ barley bread with dates ❁ watermelon with fresh dates ❁ cucumber with fresh dates ❁ dates with cream ❁ He loved sweets and honey* ❁

HIS ﷺ LOFTY CHARACTER

وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ

Sayyidah Āyishah said: '***His character was the Qur'ān***'. His anger or pleasure was only for the sake of his Allah. He did not avenge or become become angry for personal reasons. He was the ***bravest***, the most ***generous*** and the most ***magnanimous*** of men and ***never refused*** anyone ❁ He did not hoard gold or silver ❁ He would stock only a year's worth of provision of dates and wheat and give away everything else ❁ He was the most ***truthful***, ***righteous***, ***trustworthy***, ***courteous***, ***honourable***, ***honest*** and ***upright*** of men ❁ He was immensely ***forbearing***, ***bashful*** and ***modest***; he was more bashful than a veiled maiden ❁ His gaze was always lowered in bashfulness and ***humility*** ❁ He would mend his own shoes and clothes ❁ He accepted invitations from everyone ❁ He was the ***kindest*** of men ❁ He would ask slaves to ride with him on his mule ❁ He did not scold his servants or slaves nor hit them ❁ He did not maintain distinction and treated everyone as equals ❁ He would forgive even his enemies ❁ He visited the sick, loved the poor, sat with them and attended their funerals ❁ He fasted on Mondays and Thursdays ❁ وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

SOME OF HIS ﷺ MIRACLES

وَمَا هُوَ عَلَى الْغَيْبِ بِضَنِينٍ

The Qur'ān ❁ The cleaving of his chest ❁ Informing [the Meccans] about Jerusalem ❁ His splitting the moon ❁ Surāqah's horse sank in the ground when he pursued him ❁ Upon his touch, Umm Maábad's ewe gave plenty of milk as did a young she-goat which had never mated ❁ **Upon his prayer**: Sayyidunā Úmar became Muslim ❁ Sayyidunā Álī became impervious to heat and cold ❁ his sore eye was cured ❁ Jābir's camel became the swiftest animal in the convoy ❁ Jābir repayed his lenders after his dates were miraculously increased ❁ It rained in Madīnah and then subsided ❁ He threw a handful of dust on the enemy in Ḥunayn and they were vanquished ❁ A tree bore witness that he was the Messenger of Allāh ❁ Rocks and trees saluted him ❁ Pebbles glorified Allāh ❁ A piece of cooked lamb informed him of poison ❁ He fed 1000 warriors from a little dough ❁ Water spouted from his fingers and thousands drank from it ❁ Brackish water became sweet when he spat in it ❁ With one strike he pulverised a huge boulder in the Trench ❁

11 uncles
Ḥārith, Qutham, Zubayr, Ghaydāq, Abū Lahab (Ábdu'l Úzzā), Ábdu'l Káabah Ḥajl (Mughayrah), Ḍirār, Abū Ṭālib (Ábd Manāf), Ḥamzah, Ábbās رضي الله عنهم

6 aunts
Áātikah, Arwā, Umm Ḥakīm (Bayḍā) Umaymah, Barrah, Ṣafiyyah رضي الله عنهن

7 bondwomen
Umm Rāfiʿ Salmā, Barakah, Māriyah Rayḥānah Maymūnah bint Saád, Khaḍrah, Raḍwā رضي الله عنهن

29 slaves
Zayd ibn Ḥārithah, Usāmah ibn Zayd, Thawbān ibn Bujdud, Abū Kabshah Sulaym, Anasah, Shuqrān (Ṣāliḥ), Rabāḥ, Yasār, Faḍālah, Abū Rāfiʿ Aslam, Abū Muwayhibah, Rāfiʿ, Midám Karkarah, Zayd, Úbayd, Tahmān, Maʿbūr, Wāqid, Abū Wāqid, Hishām, Abū Ḍamrah, Ḥunayn, Abū Áshīb (Aḥmar), Abū Úbayd, Safīnah, Abū Hind, Anjashah, Abū Lubābah. رضي الله عنهم

10 ásharah mubash'sharah: the ten who were given glad tidings of paradise
Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq, Úmar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb, Úthmān ibn al-Áffān, Álī ibn Abū Ṭālib, Zubayr ibn al-Áwwām, Saád ibn Abī Waqqāṣ Ábdu'r Raḥmān ibn Áwf, Ṭalḥah ibn Úbaydullāh, Saʿīd ibn Zayd, Abū Úbaydah Áāmir ibn al-Jarrāḥ رضي الله عنهم

13 scribes
Abū Bakr , Úmar, Úthmān, Álī , Áāmir ibn Fuhayrah, Ábdullāh ibn Arqam, Ubayy ibn Kaáb, Thābit ibn Qays ibn Shammās, Khālid ibn Sayīd, Ḥanẓalah ibn Rabīʿ, Zayd ibn Thābit, Muáāwiyah [ibn Abi Sufyān] & Shurahbīl ibn Ḥasanah. رضي الله عنهم

14 lieutenants
Álī ❁ Ḥasan ❁ Ḥusayn ❁ Jaáfar ❁ Ḥamzah ❁ Abū Bakr ❁ Úmar ❁ Muṣáb ibn Úmayr ❁ Bilāl ❁ Salmān ❁ Miqdād ❁ Abū Dharr ❁ Ámmār ❁ Ábdullāh ibn Masúūd. رضي الله عنهم

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